=>
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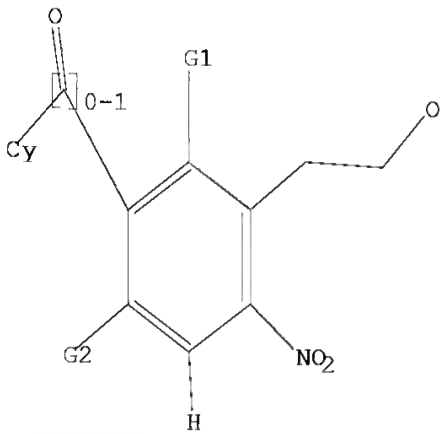
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1 STR



G1 NO2,X,H
G2 G1,CN,MeO,Ak

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> s l1 sss sam
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 08:35:20 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 557 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED 557 ITERATIONS 1 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

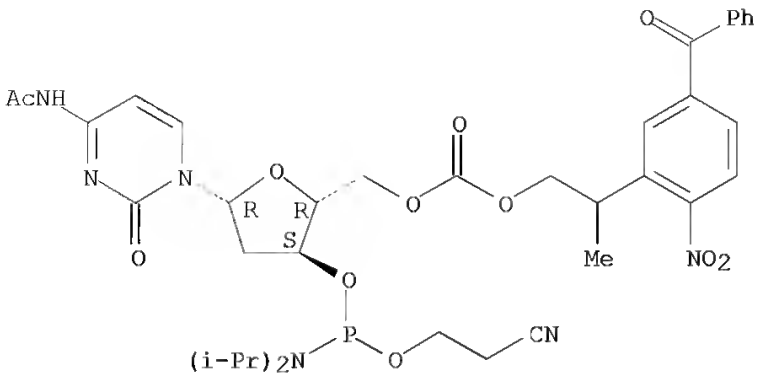
FULL FILE PROJECTIONS: ONLINE **COMPLETE**
BATCH **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS: 9725 TO 12555
PROJECTED ANSWERS: 1 TO 80

L2 1 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> d l2 scan

L2 1 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Cytidine, N-acetyl-2'-deoxy-, 5'-[2-(5-benzoyl-2-nitrophenyl)propyl carbonate] 3'-[2-cyanoethyl bis(1-methylethyl)phosphoramidite] (9CI)
MF C37 H45 N6 O11 P

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

ALL ANSWERS HAVE BEEN SCANNED

=> s l1 sss full
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 08:35:45 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED - 11398 TO ITERATE

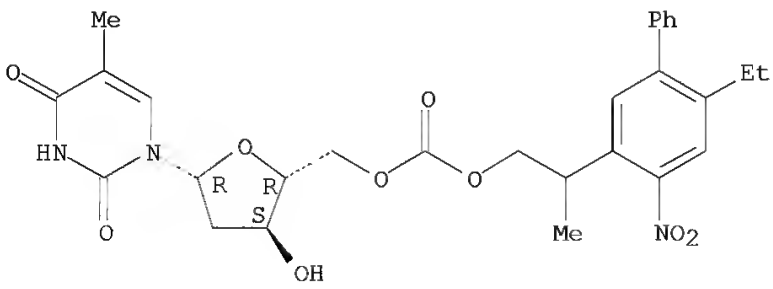
100.0% PROCESSED 11398 ITERATIONS 67 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

L3 67 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> d l3 scan

L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Thymidine, 5'-[2-(6-ethyl-4-nitro[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-yl)propyl carbonate] (9CI)
MF C28 H31 N3 O9

Absolute stereochemistry.

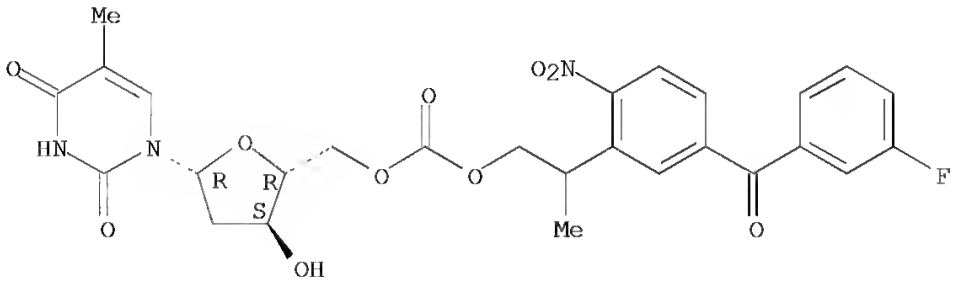


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Thymidine, 5'-[2-[5-(3-fluorobenzoyl)-2-nitrophenyl]propyl carbonate] (9CI)
MF C27 H26 F N3 O10

Absolute stereochemistry.

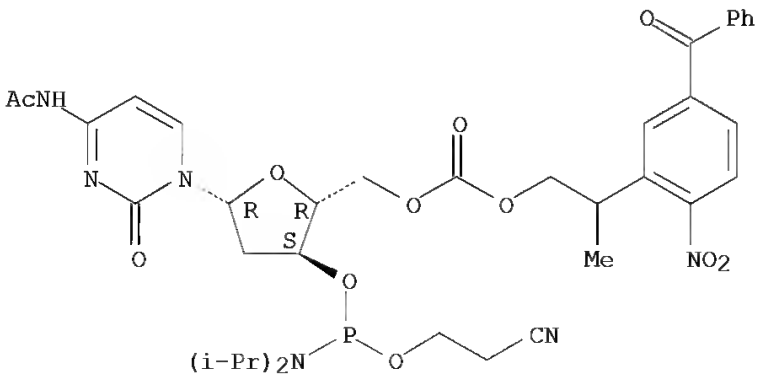


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Cytidine, N-acetyl-2'-deoxy-, 5'-[2-(5-benzoyl-2-nitrophenyl)propyl carbonate] 3'-[2-cyanoethyl bis(1-methylethyl)phosphoramidite] (9CI)
MF C37 H45 N6 O11 P

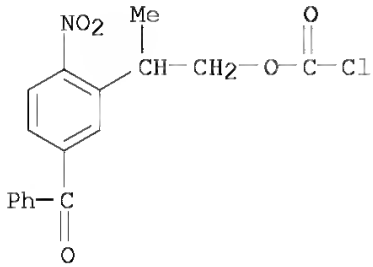
Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

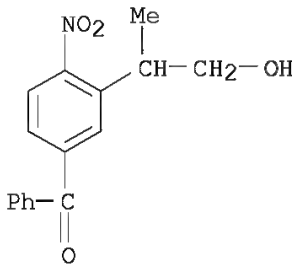
L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Carbonochloridic acid, 2-(5-benzoyl-2-nitrophenyl)propyl ester
MF C17 H14 Cl N O5



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Methanone, [3-(2-hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-4-nitrophenyl]phenyl-
MF C16 H15 N O4

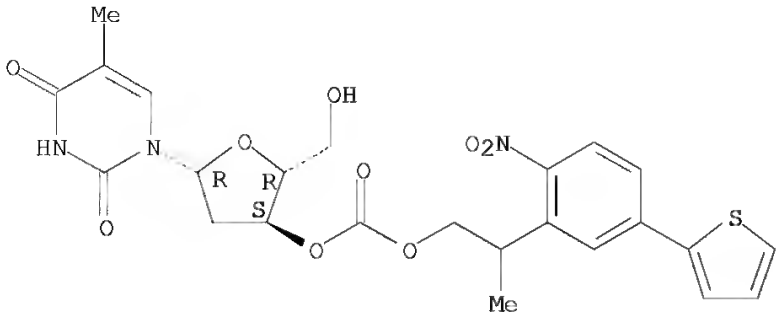


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L3 67 ANSWERS REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IN Thymidine, 3'-[2-[2-nitro-5-(2-thienyl)phenyl]propyl carbonate] (9CI)
MF C24 H25 N3 O9 S

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> b caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	178.82	179.03

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:07 ON 22 APR 2008
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 22 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 17
FILE LAST UPDATED: 21 Apr 2008 (20080421/ED)

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=> s l5 and protect?
       678121 PROTECT?
L7          0 L5 AND PROTECT?

=> d l5 scan

L5    9 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IC    ICM  C07D409-14
      ICS  A61K031-40; C07D417-14
CC    27-11 (Heterocyclic Compounds (One Hetero Atom))
      Section cross-reference(s): 1
TI    Preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2
      inhibitors
ST    heteroarylindolecarboxamide prepn cyclooxygenase 2 inhibitor
IT    Analgesics
      Anti-inflammatory agents
      Antirheumatic agents
         (preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2
         inhibitors)
IT    39391-18-9
      RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL
      (Biological study); PROC (Process)
         (2; mediated disorders; treatment; preparation of heteroarylindole-1-
         carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)
IT    189748-00-3P   189748-01-4P   189748-02-5P   189748-03-6P   189748-04-7P
      189748-05-8P   189748-06-9P
      RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological
      study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use);
      BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
         (preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2
         inhibitors)
IT    76-83-5, Trityl chloride   103-71-9, Phenyl isocyanate, reactions
      108-59-8, Dimethyl malonate   3019-71-4, Trichloroacetyl isocyanate
      5271-67-0, Thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride   6165-68-0, 2-Thiopheneboronic
      acid   61394-50-1   89465-97-4, 4-Bromo-2-chloro-1-nitrobenzene
      121359-48-6, Tributyl(2-thiazolyl)stannane   189748-25-2   189748-26-3,
      5-Pyrimidinecarbonyl azide
      RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
         (preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2
         inhibitors)
IT    189748-07-0P   189748-08-1P   189748-09-2P   189748-10-5P
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      189748-15-0P   189748-16-1P   189748-17-2P   189748-18-3P   189748-19-4P
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      189748-24-1P
      RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
      (Reactant or reagent)
         (preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2
         inhibitors)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L5    9 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IC    ICM  C07D401-04
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ICS C07D401-14; C07D405-14; C07D409-14; C07D413-14; C07D417-14; C07D471-04; C07D487-04; C07D491-113; A61K031-4709; A61K031-496; A61K031-501; A61K031-506; A61K031-5355; A61K031-5377; A61K031-551; A61P027-02; A61P035-00; A61P043-00

CC 28-17 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 1

TI Preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivatives as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors

ST quinolinylideneindolinone prepn vascular endothelial growth factor inhibitor; VEGF inhibitor quinolinylideneindolinone prepn; angiogenesis inhibitor quinolinylideneindolinone prepn; antitumor quinolinylideneindolinone prepn; triazolylethoxyquinolinylideneisoindolinone prepn VEGF inhibitor

IT Eye, disease
(diabetic retinopathy; preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT Angiogenesis
Angiogenesis inhibitors
Antitumor agents
Human
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT Neoplasm
(solid; preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT 127464-60-2, Vascular endothelial growth factor
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT 476654-86-1P 476654-93-0P 476655-05-7P 476655-12-6P 476655-24-0P
476655-27-3P 476655-32-0P 476655-59-1P 476656-29-8P 476656-51-6P
476656-54-9P 476656-72-1P 476656-85-6P 476657-32-6P 476657-35-9P
476657-37-1P 476657-38-2P 476658-05-6P 476659-36-6P 476660-97-6P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

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RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT 476657-34-8P 476657-36-0P 476657-39-3P 476657-40-6P 476657-41-7P
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RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT 50-00-0, Formalin, reactions 59-48-3, Indolin-2-one 62-55-5, Thioacetamide 64-17-5, Ethanol, reactions 85-41-6, Phthalimide 100-36-7, N,N-Diethylethylenediamine 106-93-4, 1,2-Dibromoethane 107-02-8, Acrolein, reactions 107-08-4, Propyl iodide 107-19-7, Propargyl alcohol 108-59-8, Dimethyl malonate 109-89-7, Diethylamine, reactions 110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 123-75-1, Pyrrolidine, reactions 124-63-0, Methanesulfonyl chloride 141-97-9, 3-Oxobutanoic acid ethyl ester 149-73-5, Methyl orthoformate 367-80-6, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid ethyl ester 453-71-4, 4-Fluoro-3-nitrobenzoic acid 506-59-2, Dimethylamine hydrochloride 580-16-5, 6-Hydroxyquinoline 593-56-6, Methoxylamine hydrochloride 598-21-0, Bromoacetyl bromide 675-20-7, Piperidin-2-one 869-24-9 1613-37-2, Quinoline 1-oxide 2033-24-1, Meldrum's acid 2038-03-1, 2-(Morpholin-4-yl)ethylamine 4795-29-3, (Tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethyl)amine 5100-57-2, Quinolin-2-ylacetic acid ethyl ester 5332-24-1, 3-Bromoquinoline 5470-11-1, Hydroxylamine hydrochloride 6482-24-2, 1-Bromo-2-methoxyethane 7699-19-6, 6-Methoxyindolin-2-one 10238-74-1, 7-Hydroxyindolin-2-one 14794-31-1 15268-31-2, 3-Pyridyl isocyanate 16588-06-0, 4-Chloro-3-nitrobenzamide 18871-66-4, N-(1,1-Dimethoxyethyl)-N,N-dimethylamine 19056-40-7, 4-Bromo-3-methoxyaniline 22019-49-4, 2-Bromo-1-(4-chloro-3-nitrophenyl)ethanone 23082-51-1, 1-(4-Chloro-2-nitrophenyl)ethanone 24078-12-4, 4-Bromo-2-methylbenzaldehyde 33816-43-2, Quinoline-4-carboxaldehyde 1-oxide 38256-93-8, N-(2-Methoxyethyl)-N-methylamine 38411-17-5, N-(2,5-Dichloro-4-nitrophenyl)acetamide 49573-30-0, Quinoline-7-carboxaldehyde 49845-33-2, 2,4-Dichloro-5-nitropyrimidine 55552-70-0, 3-Furanylboronic acid 68255-77-6, 4-Chloro-2-methoxy-5-nitrobenzoic acid 74124-04-2, O-(Cyclopropylmethyl)hydroxylamine hydrochloride 74731-63-8, 2-(1H-1,2,3-Triazol-1-yl)ethanol 84174-51-6 99365-40-9, 6-Bromoindolin-2-one 102359-00-2, 2-Oxoindoline-5-carboxylic acid 104294-00-0, Quinoline-7-carboxylic acid ethyl ester 201799-22-6, [2-(1-Oxopyridin-4-yl)ethyl]carbamic acid tert-butyl ester 220389-34-4, 4-Bromo-2-methylbenzoic acid ethyl ester 476659-93-5, 6-[2-(Morpholin-4-yl)ethoxy]quinoline-N-oxide 476660-41-0, 4-Chloro-2-methyl-5-nitrobenzoic acid 476660-49-8, 3-(5-Amino-2-methoxyphenyl)propionic acid ethyl ester 476660-57-8, 4-(4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)-1,3-thiazole-2-amine hydrobromide 476660-85-2, (4-Formyl-2-nitrophenyl)acetic acid 476660-95-4, 4-[[2-(2-Oxoindolin-3-ylidene)-1,2-dihydroquinolin-6-yl]carbonyl]piperazine-1-carboxylic acid tert-butyl ester
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

IT 124-68-5P, 2-Amino-2-methylpropan-1-ol 458526-10-8P 473254-28-3P, (1,1-Dioxotetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-yl)methanol 474018-94-5P,

N,N-Diethyl-4-fluoro-3-nitrobenzamide 476659-82-2P 476659-83-3P 476659-85-5P ***476659-87-7P*** 476659-89-9P, N-(Cyclopropylmethoxy)-4-fluoro-3-nitrobenzamide 476659-91-3P, N-[2-(Diethylamino)ethyl]-2-oxoindoline-5-carboxamide 476659-95-7P 476659-97-9P, 6-(2-Methoxyethoxy)quinoline 476659-99-1P 476660-01-2P, 6-[2-(1H-1,2,3-Triazol-1-yl)ethoxy]quinoline 476660-03-4P, 6-(2-Bromoethoxy)quinoline 476660-05-6P 476660-07-8P, 1-[2-(Quinolin-6-yloxy)ethyl]piperidin-2-one 476660-09-0P, 6-(2-Bromoethoxy)quinoline-N-oxide 476660-11-4P, [6-(2-Bromoethoxy)quinolin-2-yl]acetic acid ethyl ester 476660-13-6P 476660-15-8P, 2-(4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl)-1,3-oxazole 476660-16-9P, 3-(Quinolin-6-yl)propan-1-ol 476660-18-1P, 3-(Quinolin-6-yl)propanal 476660-20-5P, 3-(Quinolin-6-yl)propionic acid 476660-23-8P, N,N-Diethyl-N-(4-fluoro-3-nitrobenzyl)amine 476660-25-0P, 4-(2-Oxoindolin-5-yl)butanoic acid ethyl ester 476660-26-1P 476660-28-3P, 3-(Quinolin-7-yl)propan-1-ol 476660-30-7P, 6-(3-Hydroxy-1-propynyl)quinoline 476660-32-9P, 4-(4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)-2-methyl-1,3-thiazole 476660-34-1P, 2-(4-Fluoro-3-nitrophenyl)-4,4-dimethyl-4,5-dihydro-1,3-oxazole 476660-35-2P, 5-(4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)-3-methyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole 476660-37-4P, 6-(3-Bromopropyl)quinoline 476660-39-6P, 4-Chloro-2-methoxy-5-nitrobenzoic acid ethyl ester 476660-43-2P, 4-Chloro-2-methyl-5-nitrobenzoic acid propyl ester 476660-45-4P, 4-Oxo-4-(2-oxoindolin-5-yl)butanoic acid ethyl ester 476660-47-6P, 6-(3-Furyl)indolin-2-one 476660-51-2P, 3-[2-Methoxy-5-(methylsulfonylamino)phenyl]propionic acid ethyl ester 476660-53-4P, 3-[6-Methoxy-1-(methylsulfonyl)-1,2-dihydroquinolin-7-yl]propionic acid ethyl ester 476660-55-6P, 3-(6-Methoxyquinolin-7-yl)propionic acid ethyl ester 476660-59-0P, 4-(4-Chloro-3-nitrophenyl)-1,3-thiazole 476660-61-4P, 4-Bromo-2-(dibromomethyl)benzoic acid ethyl ester 476660-63-6P, 4-Bromo-2-formylbenzoic acid ethyl ester 476660-65-8P, 4-Bromo-2-methyl-5-nitrobenzaldehyde 476660-67-0P, 5-[[(4-Bromo-3-methoxyphenyl)amino]methylene]-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxane-4,6-dione 476660-69-2P, 6-Bromo-7-methoxyquinolin-4-(1H)-one 476660-71-6P, 6-Bromo-4-chloro-7-methoxyquinoline 476660-73-8P, 2-[(1,1-Dioxotetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-yl)methyl]isoindoline-1,3-dione 476660-75-0P, 2-(1-Oxopyridin-4-yl)ethylamine 476660-77-2P, [(1,1-Dioxotetrahydro-2H-thiopyran-4-yl)methyl]amine 476660-79-4P, [5-(Acetylamino)-4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl]malonic acid dimethyl ester 476660-81-8P, [5-(Acetylamino)-4-chloro-2-nitrophenyl]acetic acid methyl ester 476660-83-0P 476660-87-4P, N-(6-Chloro-2-oxoindolin-5-yl)acetamide 476660-89-6P, N-(Quinolin-7-ylmethyl)(tetrahydrofuran-2-ylmethyl)carbamic acid tert-butyl ester 476660-91-0P, 3-Bromo-2-[(diethylamino)methyl]benzoic acid ethyl ester 476660-93-2P, 6-[2-(1H-1,2,3-Triazol-1-yl)ethoxy]quinoline-N-oxide 476660-94-3P
476661-01-5P 476661-03-7P 476661-05-9P 476661-07-1P 476661-09-3P
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476661-20-8P 476661-22-0P 476661-24-2P 476661-26-4P 476661-28-6P
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476661-40-2P 476661-42-4P 476661-44-6P 476661-46-8P 476661-48-0P
476661-50-4P 476661-52-6P 476661-54-8P 476661-56-0P 476661-58-2P
476661-60-6P 476661-62-8P 476661-64-0P 476661-66-2P 476661-68-4P
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476661-88-8P 476661-90-2P 476661-92-4P 476661-94-6P 476661-96-8P
476661-98-0P 476662-00-7P 476662-02-9P 476662-04-1P 476662-06-3P
476662-08-5P 476662-10-9P 476662-12-1P 476662-14-3P 476662-16-5P
476662-18-7P 476662-20-1P 476662-22-3P 476662-24-5P 476662-26-7P

476662-28-9P 476662-30-3P 476662-32-5P 476662-34-7P 476662-37-0P
476662-39-2P 476662-41-6P 476662-44-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L5 9 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IC ICM C07D231-56
ICS C07D231-54; C07D231-16; C07D231-18; A01N043-56
CC 28-8 (Heterocyclic Compounds (More Than One Hetero Atom))
Section cross-reference(s): 5
TI Herbicidal pyrazole derivatives
ST phenylpyrazole prepn herbicide; azole phenyl prepn herbicide; indazole tetrahydrophenyl prepn herbicide
IT Herbicides
(N-arylpyrazoles)
IT 98097-01-9
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with acetoacetates)
IT 105-45-3 609-14-3 1655-07-8 6134-75-4 25738-66-3 98098-19-2
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with arylhydrazines)
IT 98098-12-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with carboethoxycyclohexanone)
IT 98098-14-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(cyclocondensation of, with methyl(carboethoxy)cyclohexanone)
IT 98098-25-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and amidation of)
IT 98096-99-2P 98097-02-0P 98097-11-1P 98114-20-6P 98114-21-7P
98114-22-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and chlorination of)
IT 98098-23-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and esterification of)
IT 98098-28-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and esterification of, with ethanethiol)
IT 98096-94-7P 98097-00-8P 98097-03-1P 98097-04-2P 98097-06-4P
98097-07-5P 98097-08-6P 98097-12-2P 98097-14-4P 98097-15-5P
98097-16-6P 98097-17-7P 98097-18-8P 98097-19-9P 98097-22-4P
98097-24-6P 98097-27-9P 98097-29-1P 98097-30-4P 98097-32-6P
98097-35-9P 98097-36-0P 98097-46-2P 98097-47-3P 98097-48-4P
98097-49-5P 98097-50-8P 98097-51-9P 98097-52-0P 98097-53-1P
98097-54-2P 98097-55-3P 98097-56-4P 98097-69-9P 98097-70-2P
98097-71-3P 98097-92-8P 98097-93-9P 98097-94-0P 98097-95-1P
98097-96-2P 98097-97-3P 98098-07-8P 98098-10-3P 98098-13-6P

98098-15-8P 98098-16-9P 98098-17-0P 98098-22-7P 98098-26-1P
98098-29-4P 98098-30-7P 98098-31-8P 98098-32-9P 98098-33-0P
98098-35-2P 98098-36-3P 98098-37-4P 98098-40-9P 98098-42-1P
98098-43-2P 98114-14-8P 98114-15-9P 98988-17-1P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and herbicidal activity of)

IT 98097-09-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and hydrolysis of)

IT 98097-05-3P 98114-23-9P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and O-methylation of)

IT 98096-86-7P 98096-87-8P 98096-88-9P 98096-89-0P 98096-90-3P
98096-91-4P 98096-92-5P 98096-93-6P 98096-95-8P 98096-96-9P
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98097-33-7P 98097-34-8P 98097-37-1P 98097-38-2P 98097-39-3P
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98097-45-1P 98097-57-5P 98097-58-6P 98097-59-7P 98097-60-0P
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98114-11-5P 98114-12-6P ***98114-13-7P*** 98114-16-0P
98114-17-1P 98114-18-2P 98114-19-3P 98988-18-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

IT 98097-73-5P 98098-27-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, chlorination, and herbicidal activity of)

IT 98097-68-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, herbicidal activity and cyclocondensation of, with arylhydrazines)

IT 98098-11-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation, hydrolysis, and herbicidal activity of)

IT 98097-10-0P 98098-18-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, S-oxidation, and herbicidal activity of)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

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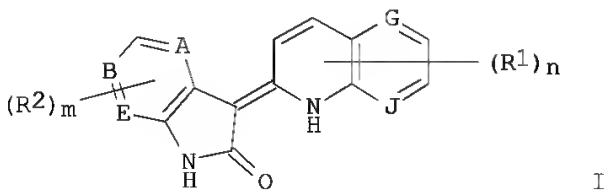
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 9 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:906195 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:4618
TITLE: Preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivatives as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Samizu, Kiyohiro; Hisamichi, Hiroyuki; Matsuhisa, Akira; Kinoyama, Isao; Hayakawa, Masahiko; Taniguchi, Nobuaki; Ideyama, Yukitaka; Kuromitsu, Sadao; Yahiro, Kiyoshi; Okada, Minoru
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Yamanouchi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002094809	A1	20021128	WO 2002-JP5014	20020523 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2448076	A1	20021128	CA 2002-2448076	20020523 <--
AU 2002258226	A1	20021203	AU 2002-258226	20020523 <--
EP 1396490	A1	20040310	EP 2002-728131	20020523
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1511151	A	20040707	CN 2002-810534	20020523
IN 2003MN01060	A	20050429	IN 2003-MN1060	20031119
US 20050090498	A1	20050428	US 2003-478504	20031124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-155761 A	20010524
			WO 2002-JP5014 W	20020523

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:4618
GI



I

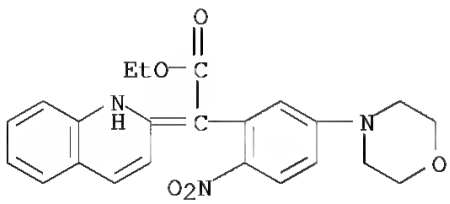
AB Novel 3-(1,2-dihydroquinolin-2-ylidene)indolin-2-one derivs. represented by the following general formula (I) or salts thereof [wherein A, B, E, G, J= N, CH; R1, R2 = lower alkyl, alkenyl, or alkynyl, Ra, X-(C1-8 alkylene optionally substituted by ORb)-Ra, X-C1-8 alkenylene-Ra, X-C1-8

alkynylene-Ra, provided that R1 and R2 are not substituted on N atom; X = O, CO, CO2, O2C, S, SO, SO2, NRb, NRbSO2, SO2NRb, CONRb, NRbCO, NRbCONRb, NRbCO2, O2CNRb, a single bond; wherein Ra = halo-lower alkyl, halo, NO2, cyano, ORb, O-lower alkylene-NRbRc, CO2Rb, CORb, CONRbRc, NRbRc, NRd-lower alkylene-NRbRc, etc.; Rb, Rc, Rd = H, lower alkyl, lower alkylene-RIN; RIN = (un)substituted saturated heterocyclyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl; n, m = an integer of 0-4; provided that when A, B, E, E, G, and J are simultaneously C, they are not simultaneously N] are prepared Theses compds. have excellent effects of inhibiting VEGF and angiogenesis and an antitumor effect and, therefore, are useful as appropriate VEGF inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors and anticancer agents. They are useful as remedies for diseases in which angiogenesis participates, e.g. solid tumors and diabetic retinopathy. Thus, 0.3 mL benzoyl chloride was added to a solution of 510 mg 6-[2-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)ethoxy]quinoline N-oxide in 25 mL CHCl3 under ice-cooling and stirred at the same temperature for 30 min, followed by adding 265 mg indolidin-2-one, and the resulting mixture was refluxed at 90° for 8 h to give 3-[6-[2-(1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)ethoxy]quinolin-2(1H)-ylidene]isoindolin-2-one (II). II and 5-fluoro-3-(quinolin-2(1H)-ylidene)isoindolin-2-one showed IC50 of 0.14 and 0.00097 μM, resp., for inhibiting the human recombinant VEGF-promoted uptake of [3H]thymidine in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC).

IT ***476659-87-7P***
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of 3-quinoline-2(1H)-ylideneindolin-2-one derivs. as vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) inhibitors, angiogenesis inhibitors, and antitumor agents)

RN 476659-87-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-(4-morpholinyl)-2-nitro-α-2(1H)-quinolinylidene-, ethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:122991 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:183717

TITLE: Preparation of quinoline derivatives having VEGF inhibiting activity

INVENTOR(S): Hennequin, Laurent Francois Andre

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Astrazeneca AB, Swed.; Astrazeneca UK Limited

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 129 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

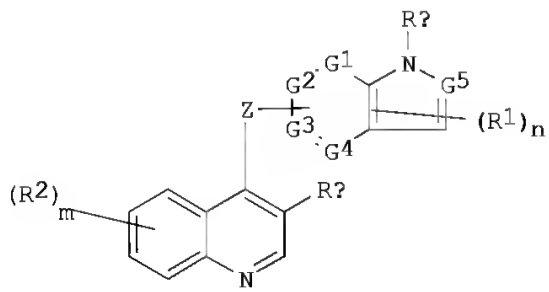
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002012226	A1	20020214	WO 2001-GB3553	20010808 <--
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2415469	A1	20020214	CA 2001-2415469	20010808 <--
AU 2001076536	A	20020218	AU 2001-76536	20010808 <--
AU 2001276536	B9	20020218	AU 2001-276536	20010808 <--
AU 2001276536	B2	20070104		
EP 1313726	A1	20030528	EP 2001-954192	20010808
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
BR 2001013056	A	20030708	BR 2001-13056	20010808
JP 2004505964	T	20040226	JP 2002-518201	20010808
NZ 523358	A	20040924	NZ 2001-523358	20010808
US 20030199491	A1	20031023	US 2003-332274	20030107
ZA 2003000217	A	20040408	ZA 2003-217	20030108
MX 2003PA00252	A	20030606	MX 2003-PA252	20030109
NO 2003000625	A	20030207	NO 2003-625	20030207
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2000-402254 A	20000809
			WO 2001-GB3553 W	20010808

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 136:183717
GI



I

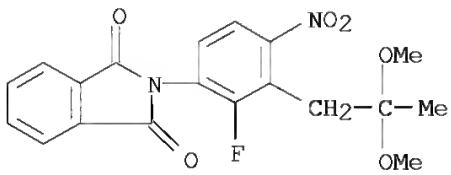
AB The invention relates to I (e.g. 6-cyano-7-[3-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholino)propoxy]-4-(indol-5-ylamino)quinoline hydrochloride (1)) wherein: either any one of G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 is N and the other four are -CH-, or G1, G2, G3, G4 and G5 are all -CH-; Z is -O-, -NH-, -S-, -CH2- or a direct bond; Z is linked to any one of G1, G2, G3 and G4; n is an integer from 0 to 5; m is an integer from 0 to 3; Ra represents H or fluoro; Rb, R1 and R2 are defined herein and salt thereof, process for the preparation of such compds., pharmaceutical compns. containing I or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof as active ingredient and the use

of I in the manufacture of a medicament for the production of an antiangiogenic and/or vascular permeability reducing effect in warm-blooded animals. I and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof inhibit the effects of VEGF, a property of value in the treatment of a number of diseases states including cancer and rheumatoid arthritis. Thirty-five example prepns. are included. For example, a solution of 4-chloro-6-cyano-7-[3-(1,1-dioxothiomorpholino)propoxy]quinoline (0.21 mmol) and 5-aminoindole (0.25 mmol) in 2-pentanol (2.5 mL) containing 6.2 N HCl in isopropanol (40μl) was heated at 120 °C for 3 h; after cooling, the solid was collected by filtration, washed with isopropanol followed by ether and dried under vacuum to give 1 (90 %). Pharmacol. test procedures are described but test results for the claimed compds. are not given.

IT ***398487-78-0P***, 2-(2,2-Dimethoxypropyl)-3-fluoro-4-phthalimidonitrobenzene
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(intermediate; preparation of quinoline derivs. having VEGF inhibiting activity)

RN 398487-78-0 CAPLUS

CN 1H-Isoindole-1,3(2H)-dione, 2-[3-(2,2-dimethoxypropyl)-2-fluoro-4-nitrophenyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:372448 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:152741

TITLE: Synthesis of N-arylated oxazolidinones via a palladium catalyzed cross coupling reaction. Application to the synthesis of the antibacterial agent Dup-721

AUTHOR(S): Madar, D. J.; Kopecka, H.; Pireh, D.; Pease, J.; Pliushchev, M.; Sciotti, R. J.; Wiedeman, P. E.; Djuric, S. W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Infectious Disease and Process Chemistry Research, Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-6217, USA

SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (***2001***), 42(22), 3681-3684
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:152741

AB A method for the intermol. coupling of aryl bromides and oxazolidinones is described. Application to intermediates useful for the preparation of a known class of antibacterial agent and the synthesis of the known antibacterial oxazolidinone Dup-721 are described.

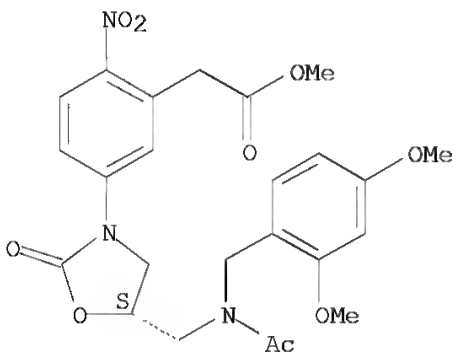
IT ***352524-65-3P***

RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of N-arylated oxazolidinones via palladium catalyzed cross coupling reaction)

RN 352524-65-3 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-[(5S)-5-[[acetyl[(2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)methyl]amino]methyl]-2-oxo-3-oxazolidinyl]-2-nitro-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:31461 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:100770

TITLE: Preparation of indoline or tetrahydroquinoline derivatives as inhibitors of activated blood coagulation factor X

INVENTOR(S): Fujimoto, Koichi; Asai, Fumitoshi; Tanaka, Naoki; Matsuhashi, Hayao; Sugidachi, Atsuhiro; Tanimoto, Tatsuo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sankyo Company, Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 431 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

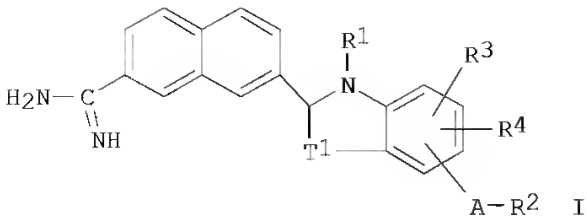
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001002356	A1	20010111	WO 2000-JP4333	20000630 <--
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, ID, IL, IN, KR, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RU, TR, US, ZA				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 2001072662	A	20010321	JP 2000-197444	20000630 <--

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-187805 A 19990701

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:100770

GI



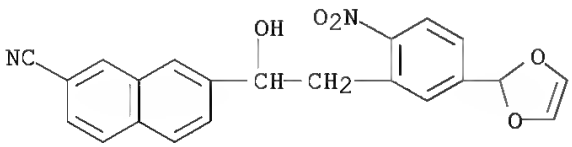
I

AB The title compds. I [R1 is hydrogen, optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkanoyl, optionally substituted alkylsulfonyl, optionally substituted arylsulfonyl, or optionally substituted sulfamoyl; R2 is optionally substituted cycloalkyl, optionally substituted aryl, optionally substituted amino, or optionally substituted saturated cyclic amino; R3 and R4 are each hydrogen, halogeno, alkyl, alkoxy, cyano, nitro, hydroxyl, or alkanoyloxy; A is a single bond, alkylene, oxygen, or O(CH2)m (wherein m is 1 to 4); T1 = (CH2)n; and n is 1 or 2] are prepared 5-(1-Acetimidoylpiperidin-4-yloxy)-2-(7-amidinonaphthalen-2-yl)-1-methanesulfonylindoline dihydrochloride in vitro showed IC50 of 3.9 ng/mL against factor Xa. Formulations are given.

IT ***319451-10-0P*** ***319451-47-3P***
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of indoline or tetrahydroquinoline derivs. as inhibitors of activated blood coagulation factor X)

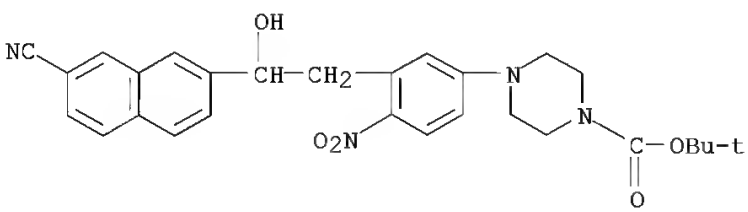
RN 319451-10-0 CAPLUS

CN 2-Naphthalenecarbonitrile, 7-[2-[5-(1,3-dioxol-2-yl)-2-nitrophenyl]-1-hydroxyethyl]- (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 319451-47-3 CAPLUS

CN 1-Piperazinecarboxylic acid, 4-[3-[2-(7-cyano-2-naphthalenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl]-4-nitrophenyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)

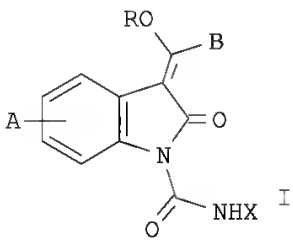


REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:377820 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:343489
TITLE: Preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Binder, Dieter; Weinberger, Josef; Pyerin, Michael; Dostl, Manfred
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chemisch Pharmazeutische Forschungs-Gesellschaft m.b.H., Austria; Binder, Dieter; Weinberger, Josef; Pyerin, Michael; Dostl, Manfred
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9713767	A1	19970417	WO 1996-EP4293	19961002 <--
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
AU 9672840	A	19970430	AU 1996-72840	19961002 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AT 1995-1669 A	19951009
			WO 1996-EP4293 W	19961002

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:343489
GI



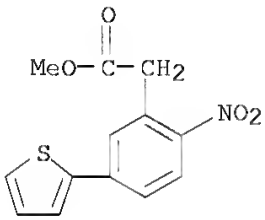
I

AB Title compds. [I; A = (un)substituted heteroaryl; B = (un)substituted (hetero)aryl; R = H or CHR1O2CR2; R1,R2 = alkyl, aryl, alkoxy, etc.; X = H or (un)substituted (hetero)aryl] were prepared Thus, Me 5-bromo-2-nitrophenylacetate was arylated by 2-thiopheneboronic acid and the product reductively cyclized to give 1,3-dihydro-5-(2-thienyl)-2H-indol-2-one which was treated with ClSO2NCO and the product acylated with thiophene-2-carbonyl chloride to give I [A = 5-(2-thienyl), B = 2-thienyl, R = X = H]. Data for biol. activity of I were given.

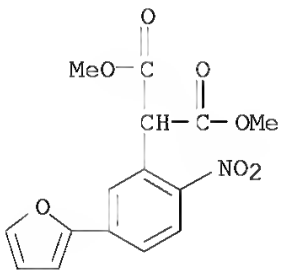
IT ***189748-07-0P*** ***189748-11-6P*** ***189748-12-7P*** ***189748-22-9P***
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

(Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of heteroarylindole-1-carboxamides as cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors)

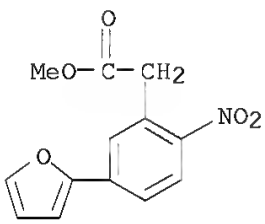
RN 189748-07-0 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-nitro-5-(2-thienyl)-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



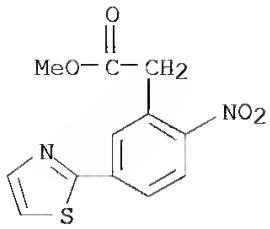
RN 189748-11-6 CAPLUS
CN Propanedioic acid, [5-(2-furanyl)-2-nitrophenyl]-, dimethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 189748-12-7 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-(2-furanyl)-2-nitro-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



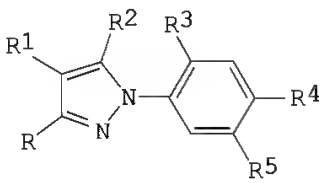
RN 189748-22-9 CAPLUS
CN Benzeneacetic acid, 2-nitro-5-(2-thiazolyl)-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



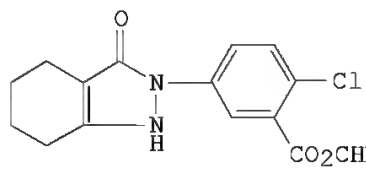
L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:596075 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:196075
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:31600h,31601a
TITLE: Herbicidal pyrazole derivatives
INVENTOR(S): Yanagi, Mikio; Yamada, Osamu; Futatsuya, Fumio; Shida, Atsuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Kayaku Co., Ltd. , Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 93 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 138527	A2	19850424	EP 1984-306807	19841005 <--
EP 138527	A3	19870603		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
JP 60081169	A	19850509	JP 1983-188939	19831008 <--
JP 61060658	A	19860328	JP 1984-180365	19840831 <--
DK 8404792	A	19850409	DK 1984-4792	19841005 <--
BR 8405055	A	19850820	BR 1984-5055	19841005 <--

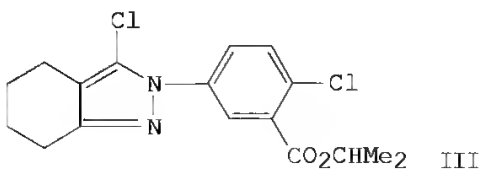
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1983-188939 A 19831008
JP 1984-180365 A 19840831
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 103:196075; MARPAT 103:196075
GI



I



II



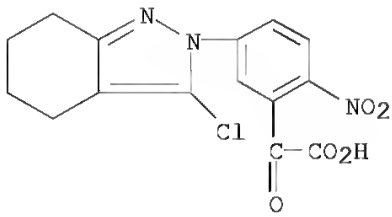
III

AB Arylpyrazoles I [R = alkyl; R1 = H, halogen, alkyl, alkylthio, alkylsulfonyl; RR1 = (un)substituted (CH2)n; R2 = halo, Me, alkoxy, R6S(O)m; R3 = H, halo, Me; R4 = H, halo, NO2, Me, cyano, CO2H, alkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl; R5 = CO2H, modified CO2H; R6 = alkyl; n = 3,4; m = O-2] were prepared Thus, 4,3-Cl(Me2CHO2C)C6H3NHNH2 and 2-carbethoxycyclohexanone were cyclocondensed to give 59.3% indazolone II, which was chlorinated by POCl3 to give 87.4% indazole III. Preemergent application of III to flooded paddy rice at 1.5 g/area gave 100% control of Echinochloa crus-galli without crop damage.

IT ***98114-13-7P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 98114-13-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-(3-chloro-4,5,6,7-tetrahydro-2H-indazol-2-yl)-2-nitro-α-oxo- (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:522665 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:122665
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 103:19613a,19616a
TITLE: Nucleophilic addition of silyl enol ethers to aromatic nitro compounds: scope and mechanism of reaction
AUTHOR(S): RajanBabu, T. V.; Reddy, G. S.; Fukunaga, Tadamichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Res. Dev. Dep., E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Co., Wilmington, DE, 19898, USA
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (***1985***), 107(19), 5473-83
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 103:122665

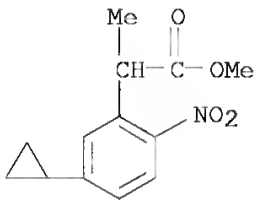
AB In contrast to alkali metal enolates, silyl enol ethers and ketene silyl acetals added to aromatic nitro compds. in the presence of a fluoride ion source to give intermediate dihydroarom. nitronates, which could be observed by NMR. In situ oxidation of the intermediate with Br or DDQ gave α-nitroaryl carbonyl compds. in moderate to high yields. The reaction was applicable to alkyl-, alkoxy-, and halogen-substituted nitrobenzenes as well as to heterocyclic and condensed nitroarom. compds. While substitution ortho to the nitro group predominated with sterically undemanding silyl reagents, para-substitution products were exclusively obtained with bulky reagents. However, by blocking the para position with an appropriate group such as chlorine, the addition could be directed to the ortho position. Halogen atoms of halogenated nitro aroms. and p-nitrocumenyl chloride were not displaced in the reaction, suggesting the absence of radical ion intermediates. Dihydroarom. nitro derivs. could be

isolated in some cases, such as anthracene and naphthalene systems, which are less prone to rearomatize.

IT ***97522-08-2P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 97522-08-2 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-cyclopropyl-α-methyl-2-nitro-, methyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:174387 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:174387

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 100:26513a,26516a

TITLE: Reactions of organic anions. Part 110. Vicarious nucleophilic substitution of hydrogen in nitroarenes with α-substituted nitriles and esters. Direct α-cyanoalkylation and α-carbalkoxyalkylation of nitroarenes

AUTHOR(S): Makosza, Mieczyslaw; Winiarski, Jerzy

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Org. Chem., Pol. Acad. Sci., Warsaw, Pol.

SOURCE: Journal of Organic Chemistry (***1984***), 49(9), 1494-9
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

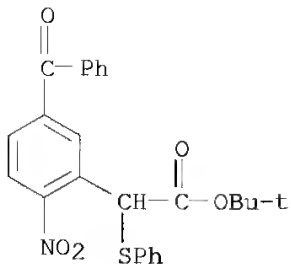
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 100:174387

AB Carbanions generated from alkanenitriles bearing α-chloro, α-OR (R = Me, Ph, chlorophenyl) or α-SR (R = Me, Ph, Me2NCS) groups and from aliphatic esters bearing α-SR groups react with mononitroarenes to replace H atoms of the nitroarom. ring ortho or para to the NO2 group with α-cyanoalkyl or α-carbalkoxyalkyl substituents. The nucleophilic replacement of H with such carbanions proceeds faster than substitution of halogen ortho or para to the NO2 group.

IT ***89278-21-7P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 89278-21-7 CAPLUS

CN Benzeneacetic acid, 5-benzoyl-2-nitro-α-(phenylthio)-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (CA INDEX NAME)



L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1970:425136 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 73:25136
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 73:4170h,4171a
TITLE: Antiinflammatory 3-cyclohexylphenylacetic and -propionic acids
INVENTOR(S): Bencze, William L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): CIBA Ltd.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 82 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
DE 1946084	A	19700326	DE 1969-1946084		19690911 <--
NL 6912873	A	19700320	NL 1969-12873		19690822 <--
FR 2018301	A1	19700529	FR 1969-30525		19690909 <--
BE 738992	A	19700317	BE 1969-738992		19690917 <--
BR 6912520	D0	19730510	BR 1969-212520		19690918 <--
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1968-760698	A	19680918
			US 1969-833735	A	19690616
			US 1969-843198	A	19690718

AB The title compds. and their salts and esters have useful antiinflammatory activity. 3-ClC6H4MgBr (prepared from 123.5 g 3-ClC6H4Br and 15.5 g Mg in 160 ml Et2O) cooled and treated with 75.8 g cyclohexanone in 260 ml Et2O, and the mixture diluted with 200 ml Et2O, then refluxed 3 hr gave 1-(3-chlorophenyl)cyclohexanol (I), b0·2 120-30°. I (94.5 g) and 1200 ml concentrated HCl refluxed 1 hr gave 1-(3-chlorophenyl)cyclohexene (II), b0·75-1·25 125-30°. II (69.7 g) in 200 ml AcOH hydrogenated over 5.5 g 10% Pd-C at 3.3 atm H gave 3-cyclohexylchlorobenzene (III), b13 138-41°. III (47.3 g) in 65 ml THF added slowly to a mixture of 8.4 g Mg, 37 ml THF, 0.4 ml Cl(CH2)2Cl, and 0.5 ml MeI, the mixture stirred and refluxed 16 hr, cooled, treated with 10.3 g AcH in 50 ml THF, and the whole refluxed 1 hr gave 1-(3-cyclohexylphenyl)ethanol (IV), b0·25 121-5°. Similarly was prepared 1-[3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenyl]ethanol. IV (32.4 g), 330 ml C6H6, and 93 ml SOCl2 refluxed 6 hr, the residue diluted with H2O and extracted with Et2O, the extract evaporated, the remaining chloride (34.3 g) treated with 7.67 g NaCN in 118 ml Me2SO, and the mixture stirred 8 hr at 65° gave 2-(3-cyclohexylphenyl)propionitrile (V), b0·25 130-52°.

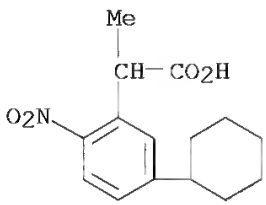
Similarly was prepared 2-[3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenyl]propionitrile (VI), b0·2 150-65°. IV (45.5 g) in 134 ml Me2CO oxidized with a mixture of 15.6 g CrO3, 25 g H2SO4, and 66.5 ml H2O gave 3-cyclohexylacetophenone (VII), b35 113-17°. Similarly was prepared 3-(1-cyclohexenyl)acetophenone; semicarbazone m. 196-8°. 2-Cyclohexylphenol (61.9 g) in 300 ml DMF treated with 16.9 g 56% NaH suspension in mineral oil, 27.6 g AcCl in 350 ml PhMe added, and the mixture stirred 6 hr at room temperature gave 2-cyclohexylphenyl acetate (VIII), b0·35-0·6 110-49°. VIII (14.7 g) added to 9.5 g AlCl3 in 20.4 ml PhNO2, and the mixture heated 3.5 hr at 85° gave 3-cyclohexyl-4-hydroxyacetophenone (IX), m. 148-9°. IX (34.7 g) in 175 ml DMF stirred, treated with 7.65 g 56% NaH suspension and dropwise with 22.6 g MeI in 175 ml PhMe, and the mixture stirred 6 hr at room temperature gave 3-cyclohexyl-4-methoxyacetophenone, b0·2 145-55°, m. 50-1° (petroleum ether). Similar alkylation of IX with cyclopentyl bromide gave 3-cyclohexyl-4-cyclopentyloxyacetophenone, m. 56-8° (petroleum ether). VII (23.8 g) in 35 ml concentrated HCl treated at 0 ± 2° with 9.4 ml HNO3 and 14.2 ml H2SO4 gave 5-cyclohexyl-2-nitroacetophenone (m. 43-6°) and 3-cyclohexyl-4-nitroacetophenone (X), m. 93-5° (MeOH). X (28.4 g) in 125 ml AcOH and 100 ml 95% EtOH hydrogenated over 3.1 g 10% Pd-C gave 4-amino-3-cyclohexylacetophenone (XI). XI (17.1 g), 54.4 g Br(CH2)5Br, 66 g NaHCO3, and 298 ml DMF stirred and refluxed 24 hr gave 3-cyclohexyl-4-piperidinoacetophenone, b0·35 170-205°. 4-Cyclohexylphenol (12 g), 6.25 g MeCH:CHCH2Cl, 9.5 g K2CO3, and 25 ml Me2CO stirred and refluxed 8 hr gave 1-(4-cyclohexylphenoxy)-2-butene (XII), b0·35 133-45°. XII (6.7 g) and 18.3 g PhNEt2 heated 4 hr at 220° gave 3-(5-cyclohexyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)-1-butene (XIII), b0·25 133-42°. XIII (5 g) in 25 ml CH2Cl2 treated with 2.2 dihydropyran and 2 drops HCl at room temperature and the mixture kept 1 hr gave 3-(5-cyclohexyl-2-tetrahydropyranyloxyphenyl)-1-butene (XIV). VII (10.1 g), 1.8 g S, 9 ml morpholine, and 0.25 g 4-MeC6H4SO3H refluxed 6 hr, the mixture diluted with H2O, extracted with Et2O, the extract evaporated, and the residual thiomorpholide (16.1 g) refluxed 24 hr with 150 ml 10% aqueous KOH and 150 ml HO(CH2)2OH gave 3-cyclohexylphenylacetic acid, m. 83-6° (petroleum ether and C6H14). Similarly were obtained: 3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenylacetic acid (XV), b0·25 160-90°, m. 64-6° (C6H14); 3-cyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenylacetic acid, b0·25 202-10°, m. 122-3° (C6H6-C6H14); 3-cyclohexyl-4-cyclopentyloxyphenylacetic acid, m. 112-13° (C6H14); and 3-cyclohexyl-4-piperidinophenylacetic acid. XV (3.9 g) in 80 ml EtOH treated with 20 ml. saturated HCl in EtOH, and the mixture refluxed 24 hr gave Et 3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenylacetate (XVI). Similarly were prepared: Et 3-cyclohexyl-4-methoxyphenylacetate, b0·2 155-70°; Et 3-cyclohexyl-4-cyclopentyloxyphenylacetate; and Et 3-cyclohexyl-4-piperidinophenylacetate. XVI (4 g) in 8 ml Et2O added to a mixture of 64 ml liquid NH3, 0.415 g Na and 1 crystal of Fe(NO3)3.9H2O, the mixture kept 20 min, treated with 2.56 g MeI in 8 ml Et2O, and kept 3 hr in a solid CO2 bath gave Et 2-[3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenyl]propionate (XVII), b0·15 135-45°. Similarly were prepared: Et 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-methoxyphenyl)propionate, b0·2 150-75°, and Et 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-cyclopentyloxyphenyl)propionate, b0·3 178-92°. XVII (3.2 g), 60 ml MeOH, and 2.6 g KOH kept 2 days at room temperature gave 2-[3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenyl]propionic acid (XVIII), b0·25 158-65°. Similarly were prepared: 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-methoxyphenyl)propionic acid (XIX), m. 107-10° (C6H14); 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-cyclopentyloxyphenyl)propionic acid, m. 113-15°;

and 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-piperidinophenyl)propionic acid. VI (14.2 g), 130 ml HO(CH2)2OH, and 90 ml 50° aqueous NaOH refluxed 24 hr gave XVIII; cyclohexylamine salt m. 138-9°. XIX (0.7 g), 25 ml 48% HBr, and 20 ml AcOH refluxed 2 hr gave 2-(3-cyclohexyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid, m. 128-30° (C6H6C6H14). V (10 g), 10 ml AcOH, 10 ml H2SO4, and 10 ml H2O refluxed 2 hr gave 2-(3-cyclohexylphenyl)propionic acid, b0.25 160-4°, m. 52-4°. This (11 g) in 11 ml Ac2O stirred and treated dropwise with 2.2 ml fuming HNO3 in 6 ml Ac2O at 10°, and the mixture kept 16 hr at room temperature gave 2-(3-cyclohexyl-6-nitrophenyl)propionic acid, m. 149-51° (Et2O-C6H14). VI (6.1 g) in 210 ml DMF treated with 1.38 g 56% NaH suspension, methylated with 4.11 g MeI in 210 ml PhMe, and the crude product hydrolyzed with NaOH in aqueous HO(CH2)2OH gave 2-[3-(1-cyclohexenyl)phenyl]-2-methylpropionic acid, b0.1 155-65°, m. 96-8° (C6H14). XIV (6 g), 18 g MgSO4, 34.2 g NaIO4, 0.424 g KMnO4, and 1000 ml 50% aqueous tert-BuOH stirred 20 hr at room temperature, kept 16 hr, and decomposed with 2N H2SO4 gave 2-(5-cyclohexyl-2-hydroxyphenyl)propionic acid.

IT ***27163-70-8P***
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of)

RN 27163-70-8 CAPLUS

CN Hydratropic acid, 5-cyclohexyl-2-nitro- (8CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

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=> d his

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:35:00 ON 22 APR 2008
L1             STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2           1 S L1 SSS SAM
L3          67 S L1 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:07 ON 22 APR 2008
L4          21 S L3
L5           9 S L4 AND PY<=2002
L6           0 S L5 AND PHOTO?
L7           0 S L5 AND PROTECT?

=> d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1             STR
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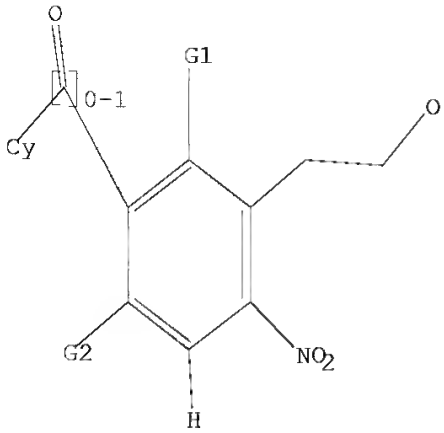

G1 NO2,X,H

G2 G1,CN,MeO,Ak

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

=> logoff hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	56.85	235.88

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-7.20	-7.20

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STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 08:37:48 ON 22 APR 2008

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Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssptajsl1623

PASSWORD:
* * * * * * RECONNECTED TO STN INTERNATIONAL * * * * * *
SESSION RESUMED IN FILE 'CAPLUS' AT 08:41:08 ON 22 APR 2008
FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:41:08 ON 22 APR 2008
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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	56.85	235.88

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION

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CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                    -7.20      -7.20

=> d his

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     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 08:35:00 ON 22 APR 2008
L1              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2            1 S L1 SSS SAM
L3           67 S L1 SSS FULL

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 08:36:07 ON 22 APR 2008
L4           21 S L3
L5            9 S L4 AND PY<=2002
L6            0 S L5 AND PHOTO?
L7            0 S L5 AND PROTECT?

=> s l4 and (photo? or protect?)
       1570501 PHOTO?
        678121 PROTECT?
L8           8 L4 AND (PHOTO? OR PROTECT?)

=> d l8 scan

L8    8 ANSWERS   CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
CC    33-9 (Carbohydrates)
      Section cross-reference(s): 6
TI    New types of very efficient photolabile protecting
      groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety
ST    protective group nitrophenylpropoxycarbonyl NPPOC nucleoside
      prepn photochem bond cleavage; photolabile
      protecting group nitrophenylpropoxycarbonyl NPPOC nucleoside prepn
      bio chip
IT    Photolysis
        Protective groups
          (efficient photolabile protecting groups based upon
          the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of
          nucleosides)
IT    Nucleosides, preparation
      RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
      (Reactant or reagent)
          (efficient photolabile protecting groups based upon
          the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of
          nucleosides)
IT    Photolysis
          (photochem. bond cleavage; efficient photolabile
          protecting groups based upon the [2-(2-
          nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)
IT    Bond cleavage
          (photochem.; efficient photolabile
          protecting groups based upon the [2-(2-
          nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)
IT    20898-85-5P, 2-Thiophenemethanol, 5-nitro-   99972-57-3P   100476-16-2P,
      Benzenemethanol, α,α-dimethyl-2-nitro-
      RL: BYP (Byproduct); PREP (Preparation)
          (efficient photolabile protecting groups based upon
          the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of
          nucleosides)
```

IT 32005-36-0, Bis(dibenzylideneacetone)palladium
RL: CAT (Catalyst use); USES (Uses)
(efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)

IT 50-89-5, Thymidine, reactions 71-43-2, Benzene, reactions 91-57-6 98-80-6, Phenylboronic acid 100-61-8, N-Methylphenylamine, reactions 108-18-9, Diisopropylamine 108-98-5, Thiophenol, reactions 122-39-4, Diphenylamine, reactions 333-27-7 939-27-5 1969-72-8 1975-44-6, 1-Naphthalenecarboxylic acid, 5-nitro- 2001-16-3 2216-13-9 2530-09-8 4212-33-3 4836-13-9 5720-07-0, 4-Methoxyphenylboronic acid 5805-89-0 6165-68-0 6165-69-1 7486-35-3 10342-66-2 10342-67-3 13679-77-1 13922-41-3 13985-60-9 19353-86-7, Naphthalene, 1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-6-nitro- 21442-54-6 21442-55-7 29809-14-1 30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde 32316-92-0 33357-85-6 51067-38-0, 4-Phenoxyphenylboronic acid 51279-01-7 51529-96-5 56920-84-4 56920-93-5 64987-77-5 73428-04-3 103440-95-5 103858-73-7 108847-76-3 110522-71-9 110522-74-2 110522-75-3 122775-35-3, 3,4-Dimethoxyphenylboronic acid 154078-82-7 702643-48-9 702643-61-6 702644-48-2 741250-63-5
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)

IT 881-03-8P 1204-29-1P 13985-56-3P 13985-57-4P 13985-58-5P 16764-13-9P 19190-46-6P 20898-83-3P, 2-Thiophenemethanol, 5-nitro-, acetate 20898-84-4P 20898-87-7P 36680-46-3P 51885-79-1P 58751-67-0P 64987-76-4P 85355-52-8P 85355-54-0P 90007-09-3P 92814-28-3P 102781-43-1P 130523-25-0P 136764-79-9P 136764-80-2P 148582-37-0P 189216-59-9P 244140-78-1P 244140-79-2P 244140-80-5P 265126-05-4P 275795-11-4P 335201-49-5P 335201-53-1P 335201-54-2P 335201-55-3P 335201-59-7P 335201-64-4P 335201-68-8P 335201-72-4P 335201-76-8P 392303-95-6P, Acetamide, n-(4-ethyl-2,3-dinitrophenyl)- 392303-96-7P, Acetamide, n-(4-ethyl-2,5-dinitrophenyl)- 411236-60-7P 499115-24-1P 702642-03-3P 702642-17-9P 702642-19-1P 702642-25-9P 702642-35-1P 702642-37-3P 702642-39-5P 702642-41-9P 702642-46-4P 702642-48-6P 702642-50-0P 702642-52-2P 702642-54-4P 702642-56-6P 702642-58-8P 702642-60-2P 702642-62-4P 702642-66-8P 702642-68-0P 702642-70-4P 702642-72-6P 702642-74-8P 702642-77-1P 702642-79-3P 702642-81-7P 702642-83-9P ***702642-85-1P*** ***702642-87-3P*** ***702642-89-5P*** ***702642-91-9P*** ***702642-94-2P*** ***702642-96-4P*** ***702642-98-6P*** ***702643-00-3P*** ***702643-02-5P*** 702643-04-7P 702643-06-9P 702643-08-1P 702643-10-5P 702643-12-7P 702643-14-9P 702643-16-1P 702643-18-3P 702643-20-7P 702643-22-9P 702643-28-5P 702643-35-4P 702643-37-6P 702643-39-8P 702643-41-2P 702643-42-3P 702643-44-5P 702643-50-3P 702643-52-5P 702643-54-7P 702643-59-2P 702643-64-9P 702643-67-2P 702643-68-3P 702643-69-4P 702643-70-7P 702643-71-8P 702643-72-9P 702643-73-0P 702643-74-1P 702643-75-2P ***702643-76-3P*** ***702643-77-4P*** ***702643-78-5P*** ***702643-79-6P*** ***702643-80-9P*** ***702643-81-0P*** ***702643-82-1P*** ***702643-83-2P*** ***702643-84-3P*** 702643-85-4P 702643-86-5P 702643-87-6P 702643-88-7P 702643-89-8P 702643-90-1P 702643-91-2P 702643-92-3P 702643-93-4P 702643-94-5P 702643-95-6P 702643-96-7P 702643-97-8P 702643-98-9P 702643-99-0P 702644-00-6P 702644-01-7P 702644-02-8P 702644-03-9P 702644-04-0P 702644-05-1P 702644-06-2P 702644-07-3P 702644-08-4P 702644-09-5P 702644-10-8P 702644-11-9P 702644-12-0P 702644-13-1P 702644-14-2P 702644-15-3P 702644-16-4P

702644-17-5P 702644-45-9P 702644-46-0P 702644-47-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)

IT 1122-58-3 2456-81-7
RL: RGT (Reagent); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)

IT 3205-25-2P 90745-27-0P 244140-69-0P 244140-70-3P 244140-71-4P
298699-71-5P 335201-56-4P 335201-57-5P 335201-58-6P 335201-66-6P
335201-67-7P 335201-70-2P 335201-71-3P 335201-74-6P 335201-75-7P
702642-05-5P 702642-07-7P 702642-09-9P 702644-18-6P 702644-19-7P
702644-20-0P 702644-21-1P 702644-22-2P 702644-23-3P 702644-24-4P
702644-25-5P ***702644-26-6P*** ***702644-27-7P***
702644-28-8P ***702644-29-9P*** ***702644-30-2P***
702644-31-3P ***702644-32-4P*** ***702644-33-5P***
702644-34-6P 702644-35-7P 702644-36-8P 702644-37-9P
702644-38-0P 702644-39-1P 702644-40-4P 702644-41-5P 702644-42-6P
702644-43-7P 702644-44-8P 702644-49-3P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety in preparation of nucleosides)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L8 8 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
CC 33-9 (Carbohydrates)
Section cross-reference(s): 22
TI Recent highlights on ***photolytic*** oligonucleotide array in situ synthesis
ST ***protective*** group oligonucleotide combinatorial nitrobenzyl nitrophenylethyl
IT Combinatorial library
Protective groups
(recent highlights on ***photolytic*** oligonucleotide array in situ synthesis)
IT Oligodeoxyribonucleotides
RL: CPN (Combinatorial preparation); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); CMBI (Combinatorial study); PREP (Preparation)
(recent highlights on ***photolytic*** oligonucleotide array in situ synthesis)
IT 189216-59-9P ***748789-44-8P*** 868157-70-4P ***868157-71-5P***
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PREP (Preparation)
(recent highlights on ***photolytic*** oligonucleotide array in situ synthesis)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L8 8 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IC ICM B01J019-00
ICS C07H019-00; C07H021-00
CC 25-22 (Benzene, Its Derivatives, and Condensed Benzenoid Compounds)
Section cross-reference(s): 3, 74
TI Efficient ***photolithographic*** synthesis of DNA-chips by

photosensitization

ST intramol energy transfer cleavage labile ***protecting*** group; ***photosensitizer*** thioxanthone acridone DNA chip ***photosensitization photolithog;*** thioxanthone sensitized ***photodeprotection*** thymidine ***photolysis;*** ***photodeprotection*** triplet sensitizer ***photolithog*** synthesis DNA chip; triplet sensitized ***photodeprotection*** oligonucleotide microarray chip

IT ***Photolysis***
(UV, ***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT ***Photolithography***
(UV; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Intramolecular energy transfer
(electronic, ***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Excited singlet state
(in the triplet system, sensitizer synthon changes via intersystem crossing (ISC) from and relaxes in the lowest excited triplet state; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Electronic energy transfer
(intramol., ***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT ***Photolysis***
(***photochem.*** bond cleavage, ***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Bond cleavage
(***photochem.***, ***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Flash ***photolysis***
Photochemistry
(***photolabile protecting*** group cleavage by; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT DNA microarray technology
Light sensitization
Photolithography
(***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Intersystem crossing
(sensitizer synthon changes from an excited singlet state in the triplet system and relaxes in the lowest excited triplet state; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT Excited triplet state
(sensitizer synthon changes via intersystem crossing (ISC) from an excited singlet state in the triplet system and relaxes in; ***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT 50-89-5, Thymidine, reactions 75-65-0, tert-Butanol, reactions 106-95-6, Allyl bromide, reactions 106-96-7, Propargyl bromide

108-95-2, Phenol, reactions 147-93-3, Thiosalicylic acid 619-64-7, 4-Ethylbenzoic acid 3970-21-6 10270-37-8, 5'-O-(4-Nitrophenyloxycarbonyl)thymidine 18162-48-6, tert-Butyldimethylchlorosilane 20077-10-5, 2-Bromothioxanthone 30095-98-8, o-Nitrophenylacetic acid methyl ester 30525-89-4, Paraformaldehyde 33923-98-7, 2-Amino-9H-thioxanthen-9-one 102691-36-1, Bis(diisopropylamino)-2-cyanoethoxyphosphane 201733-56-4 335201-57-5, 2-(4-Bromo-2-nitrophenyl)propanol
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT 31696-67-0P, 2-Hydroxy-9H-thioxanthen-9-one 103440-95-5P, 4-Ethyl-3-nitrobenzoic acid 193087-05-7P, 2-Iodo-9H-thioxanthen-9-one 274676-13-0P 702642-66-8P, 4-Ethyl-3-nitrobenzoic acid tert-butyl ester 702643-08-1P, 2-(4-tert-Butoxycarbonyl-2-nitrophenyl)propanol 777864-66-1P, 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)pent-4-ynoic acid methyl ester 777864-67-2P, 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)-4-pentyn-1-ol 777864-68-3P, 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)-5-(9-oxothioxanthen-2-yl)-4-pentyn-1-ol 777864-69-4P, 5'-O-[2-(Nitrophenyl)-5-(9-oxothioxanthen-2-yl)pent-4-ynyloxycarbonyl]thymidine 777864-70-7P, 4-[2-(2-Methoxyethoxymethoxy)-1-methylethyl]-3-nitrobenzoic alcohol acid tert-butyl ester 777864-71-8P, 4-[2-(2-Methoxyethoxymethoxy)-1-methylethyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid 777864-73-0P, 4-[2-(2-Methomyethoxymetholoy)-1-methylethyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid 9-oxo-9H-thioamnthen-2-yl ester 777864-74-1P, 4-(2-Hydroxy-1-methylethyl)-3-nitrobenzoic acid 9-oxo-9H-thioxanthen-2-yl ester 777864-76-3P, 2-(5,5-Dimethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborinan-2-yl)-9H-thioxanthen-9-one ***777864-77-4P***, 2-[3-(1-Hydroxyprop-2-yl)-4-nitrophenyl]-9H-thioxanthen-9-one ***777864-78-5P***, 5-O'-[2-[5-(9-Oxo-9H-thioxanthen-2-yl)-2-nitrophenyl]propoxycarbonyl]thymidine 777864-80-9P, 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)pent-4-en-1-ol 777864-83-2P, 2-[5-(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy-4-(2-nitrophenyl)pentyl]-9H-thioxanthen-9-one 777864-84-3P, 2-[5-Hydroxy-4-(2-nitrophenyl)pentyl]-9H-thioxanthen-9-one 777864-86-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

IT 777864-75-2P, 5-O'-[2-[4-(9-Oxo-9H-thioxanthen-2-yl)carbonyl-2-nitrophenyl]propoxycarbonyl]thymidine ***777864-79-6P*** 777864-81-0P, 1-[(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]-2-(2-nitrophenyl)pent-4-ene 855743-26-9P, 5'-O-[(2-Nitrophenyl)-5-(9-oxo-9H-thioxanthen-2-yl)pentyloxyearbonyl]thymidine
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(***photolithog.*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L8 8 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

CC 74-1 (Radiation Chemistry, Photochemistry, and Photographic and Other Reprographic Processes)
Section cross-reference(s): 22

TI On the Mechanism of Intramolecular Sensitization of ***Photocleavage*** of the 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl (NPPOC) ***Protecting*** Group

ST intramol electronic energy transfer thioxanthone nitrophenylpropoxycarbonyl conjugate; triplet energy transfer intramol thioxanthone nitrophenylpropoxycarbonyl conjugate ***photolysis***

IT ***Protective*** groups

((nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl; mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group)

IT Triplet state transition
(from first and second triplet; mechanism of intramol. electronic energy transfer in thioxanthone/(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

IT Fluorescence
(mechanism of intramol. electronic energy transfer in thioxanthone/(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

IT Flash ***photolysis***
(mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group from conjugates with thioxanthone)

IT Optical absorption
(transient; mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group from conjugates with thioxanthone)

IT Triplet state
(triplet-triplet energy transfer; mechanism of intramol. electronic energy transfer in thioxanthone/(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

IT Energy transfer
Intramolecular energy transfer
(triplet-triplet; mechanism of intramol. electronic energy transfer in thioxanthone/(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

IT 586-78-7, 4-Bromonitrobenzene 7766-48-5 7766-51-0 10270-37-8 20077-10-5 23117-71-7 30095-98-8 31696-67-0 38380-55-1 201733-56-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(mechanism of intramol. electronic energy transfer in thioxanthone/(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

IT 777864-69-4 777864-75-2 ***777864-78-5*** 855743-25-8 855743-26-9 855743-29-2
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); PROC (Process)
(mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group from conjugates with thioxanthone)

IT 957003-47-3P 957003-52-0P 957003-55-3P 957003-56-4P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group from conjugates with thioxanthone)

IT 957004-03-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reaction with bromonitrobenzene)

IT 904307-59-1P 957003-69-9P
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(reference compound; mechanism of intramol. sensitization of ***photocleavage*** of (nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl ***protecting*** group from conjugates with thioxanthone)

IT 778640-87-2P 957003-73-5P 957003-75-7P 957003-77-9P 957003-79-1P 957003-81-5P 957003-83-7P 957003-85-9P 957003-87-1P 957003-90-6P 957003-94-0P 957003-97-3P 957004-00-1P 957004-02-3P 1007106-57-1P

1007106-60-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis of thioxanthone-(nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl conjugates)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):1

L8 8 ANSWERS CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
IC ICM C07H019-04
ICS C07H021-00
CC 33-9 (Carbohydrates)
TI ***Photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides
ST ***protecting*** group nucleoside synthesis bond cleavage
IT Bond cleavage
Protective groups
(***photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides)
IT Oligodeoxyribonucleotides
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified)
(***photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides)
IT Nucleosides, preparation
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(***photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides)
IT 50-89-5, Thymidine, reactions 147-93-3 148582-37-0 189216-59-9 ***748789-44-8*** ***868157-71-5***
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(***photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides)
IT 868157-67-9P 868157-68-0P 868157-69-1P 868157-70-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(***photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides)

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):end

=> d l8 1- ti
YOU HAVE REQUESTED DATA FROM 8 ANSWERS - CONTINUE? Y/(N):y

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI On the Mechanism of Intramolecular Sensitization of ***Photocleavage*** of the 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl (NPPOC) ***Protecting*** Group

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Highly efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups with intramolecular energy transfer

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Recent highlights on ***photolytic*** oligonucleotide array in situ synthesis

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI ***Photolabile protecting*** groups in synthesis of nucleosides

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Synthesis of caged nucleosides with ***photoremovable protecting*** groups linked to intramolecular antennae

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Efficient ***photolithographic*** synthesis of DNA-chips by ***photosensitization***

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI Novel ***photolabile protective*** groups for improved processes to prepare oligonucleotide arrays

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
TI New types of very efficient ***photolabile protecting*** groups based upon the [2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxy]carbonyl (NPPOC) moiety

=> d l8 ibib abs

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1044738 CAPLUS <<LOGINID::20080422>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:551051
TITLE: On the Mechanism of Intramolecular Sensitization of ***Photocleavage*** of the 2-(2-Nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl (NPPOC) ***Protecting*** Group
AUTHOR(S): Woell, Dominik; Laimgruber, Stefan; Galetskaya, Marina; Smirnova, Julia; Pfleiderer, Wolfgang; Heinz, Bjoern; Gilch, Peter; Steiner, Ulrich E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fachbereich Chemie, Universitaet Konstanz, Konstanz, 78465, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of the American Chemical Society (2007), 129(40), 12148-12158
CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 147:551051
AB A spectroscopic study of a variety of covalently linked thioxanthone(TX)-linker-2-(2-nitrophenyl)propoxycarbonyl(NPPOC)-substrate conjugates is presented. The TX chromophore functions as an intramol. sensitizer to the NPPOC moiety, a ***photolabile protecting*** group used in ***photolithog.*** DNA chip synthesis. The rate of electronic energy transfer between TX and NPPOC was quantified by means of stationary fluorescence as well as nanosecond and femtosecond time-resolved laser spectroscopy. A dual mechanism of triplet-triplet energy transfer has been observed comprising a slower mechanism involving the T1($\pi\pi^*$) state of TX with linker-length-dependent time consts. longer than 20 ns and a fast mechanism with linker-length-dependent time consts. shorter than 3 ns. Evidence is provided that the latter mechanism is due to energy transfer from the T2($n\pi^*$) state which is in fast equilibrium with the fluorescent S1($\pi\pi^*$) state. In the case of direct linkage between the aromatic rings of TX and NPPOC, the spectroscopic properties are indicative of one united chromophore which, however, still shows the typical NPPOC cleavage reaction triggered by intramol. hydrogen atom transfer to the nitro group.
REFERENCE COUNT: 53 THERE ARE 53 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> FIL STNGUIDE

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	70.72	249.75

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-8.00	-8.00

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FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.12	249.87

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	0.00	-8.00

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES
STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 08:47:04 ON 22 APR 2008